

DEPUTIES AT THE POLLS

A Republican Plan to Steal Kentucky's Electoral Vote.

Judge Evans, of the United States Court, Decides to Authorize the Appointment of Marshals—John W. Yerkes Telegraphs the National Managers That a "Fair Count" Is Assured—The Bluegrass State Immediately Shifted into the McKinley Column—Action Not Warranted by Law—Based on a Statute Long Since Repealed—The Legal Opinion Given by Ex-Secretary Carlisle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—By fair means or foul the Republican managers are determined to swing Kentucky into line for McKinley. Indisputable evidence of their desperation in this resolve was obtained today. From three different sources there came reports which indicate beyond reasonable doubt that the Hannanites are resorted to the necessity of building up the voters of the Bluegrass State into voting for McKinley.

If this does not show that Mr. McKinley is in much closer quarters than any of his managers are willing to admit, then they must confess that their well-matured plan to rope in Kentucky is based upon no other desire than merely to show that they possess the giant's strength and that they propose to use it like a giant.

About noon when a political at Republican headquarters an official there displayed with great glee a telegram just received from John W. Yerkes, Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, which read in this way:

"We are assured of a fair count. This means Kentucky will be carried by both McKinley and myself. Particulars later."

About an hour afterward Col. J. O. Stealey, the Washington correspondent of the "Louisville Courier-Journal," received two telegrams from Louisville of vast significance. The telegrams were from different people, neither of whom was aware that the other had written Stealey. One of the telegrams was from a Republican accepting a bet of \$2,000 that McKinley would not carry Kentucky. The bet had been posted nearly a month and did not get a taker until today.

The other telegram was from a Democrat and informed Colonel Stealey that Judge Walter Evans, of the Federal court at Louisville, had decided to authorize the United States Marshal of Kentucky to appoint deputy marshals to guard the polls in that State on election day. The fact that the law authorizing this form of Federal supervision of elections was repealed several years ago appears not to cause Judge Evans any trouble or qualms of conscience. He was put on the bench from a seat in Congress by Mr. McKinley two years ago and is known as a political judge pure and simple.

To make sure that there was not now any warrant in law for the action of Judge Evans, application was made by Colonel Stealey to John G. Carlisle for an opinion on the subject. Mr. Carlisle was not fully informed of the cause which led to the application to him for an opinion on so important a question and with his own hand he wrote this note to Colonel Stealey:

"Col. O. W. Stealey, Hoffman House, City:

"Dear Sir: In response to your enquiry of today you are advised that sections 2086 and all the succeeding sections in chapter 36, Revised Statutes of the United States, which provide for the appointment of supervisors of election by the United States courts and which authorize the appointment of deputy marshals to attend at the voting places and guard the election, have been repealed, and all such supervisors and deputy marshals have been abolished by an act of Congress approved February 8, 1894. The repealing act will be found on page 171, volume 21 F. supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States. No court now has authority to appoint supervisors and no marshal now has authority to appoint deputies to attend elections.

Yours truly,
J. G. CARLISLE.

Unless something is done to stay the hand of Judge Evans it is feared there will be wholesale murder in Kentucky on election day. It is very well understood where he would get his army of deputy marshals with whom to terrorize the voters. They would come, an army of them, from the elements of mountaineers who plotted and executed the wretched conspiracy to assassinate William Goebel. These mountaineers are longing for an opportunity to sweep down on the Democratic sections of Kentucky and shoot down Democrats.

Ex-Governor Stone and his associates at Democratic National Headquarters have been fully informed of the desperate and illegal scheme. They are not yet ready to discuss their plan to avert the consummation of the plot, though it is believed they will apply to the Supreme Court at Washington for a restraining order against Judge Evans. The Democratic managers feel certain that Kentucky will be carried by Bryan with a good majority if there is a fair election, but they admit that the threat of intimidation at the polls will very greatly endanger the State.

As soon as the news of Judge Evans' purpose reached Republican headquarters in this city, Joe Manley, of Maine, removed Kentucky from the doubtful column and put it in the McKinley column. With the accession of these thirteen votes, Mr. Hannan's lieutenant here immediately revised their figures on Tuesday's result and gave Mr. McKinley 294 votes in the electoral college.

It is interesting to note that they were preparing a final estimate of Tuesday's outcome for publication next Saturday. In this partially completed forecast they had given Mr. McKinley 291 votes.

They announced in their estimate the ten votes of Kansas, the four of Washington, and the three of Wyoming, making a total of seventeen votes which McKinley did not get in 1896.

It is known that they have included all the other doubtful States in their estimates, Indiana, as well as Illinois, Ohio, New York, and New Jersey. The Democratic managers account every one of these

States as doubtful. Indeed, they insist in all earnestness that Bryan is assured of Indiana, that he has a better chance in New Jersey than McKinley has; that Ohio is more doubtful than ever before in a national contest; that in New York the tide is running wonderfully swift toward Bryan, and while the prospect is not as bright in Illinois as it was a week ago, still Bryan's sweep through that State this week is expected to change the drift back toward him. Both West Virginia and Delaware, with a total of nine votes, are believed by Bryan's managers here to be favorable, and they have not yet given up either Kansas or Washington.

It should be stated that the desperate game Mr. McKinley's managers are preparing to play in Kentucky is not the only evidence of their unscrupulousness, despite their confident boasts to the contrary. In the confidence of a private conversation many a one of them admits that Bryan has frightened them, and that not until they can get a line on the silent vote will they feel easy.

J. J. D.

BRYAN'S MAJORITY IN KINGS.

The Brooklyn Democrats Figure on From 12,000 to 20,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—"We will carry the county by from twelve to twenty thousand," said James Shevlin, the acting leader of the Kings County Democracy, this morning. "I do not care to give out detailed figures, but I will say that we have abundant evidence that the figures I have mentioned above are conservative."

There is no doubt that the Democratic managers are thoroughly convinced that Bryan will carry Kings County and especially after the big demonstration last night. Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, long time leader of the local Democracy, is not a political prophet, but he was willing to talk briefly about Mr. Bryan and last night's demonstration.

"What do you think of last night's meeting?" he was asked.

"It was the greatest demonstration that ever occurred in Brooklyn," was the reply, "and probably the greatest that is ever likely to occur."

"What do you think of Mr. Bryan?"

"He is a great orator, and why is he a great orator? Because he talks facts. That is all."

No one at the audience at the Academy of Music last night was more interested than Mr. McLaughlin in Mr. Bryan's address. It was the first time that he had ever seen Mr. Bryan, and he had heard him speak four years ago when Mr. Bryan spoke in Brooklyn, the veteran leader was in the country and he attends meeting but rarely anywhere. Mr. Bryan's oratory seemed to have a great effect upon him last evening. He sat in his box at the Academy of Music quite absorbed by what Mr. Bryan said, and was still more interested, even to the point of hearing Bryan's spoken words.

He escorted Mr. Bryan down the aisle of the platform at the Academy and then returned to his box. Mr. Bryan sat beside Mrs. McLaughlin. It has been said heretofore that the Brooklyn leader had no confidence in the Nebraska act, but his manner today quite dispelled that idea. Speaking of the meeting last night, Mr. Shevlin said:

"I think our meetings were bigger than anything that has occurred in Manhattan. There were people cut to hear Bryan last night than at the meetings across the river on Saturday night. I do not believe a greater demonstration ever occurred anywhere. The people came with Bryan, and neither coercion or anything else can prevent his election, in my opinion."

Commenter Shevlin would give no figures as to the result in the county. He simply said:

"Everybody is going to be surprised. The result will bring Mr. Bryan thousands of votes of men who have reason to fear the effects of monopoly. I will not give you any details, but mark my word, the Hannanites will be surprised beyond measure."

HARRISON TOO WARY.

Gives Visitors No Opportunity to Make a Request for Speeches.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Two delegations of Republicans visited General Harrison today with the hope that he would make an opening for the presentation of a request that he speak to his home people on the issues of the campaign, but the ex-President was very guarded in his expressions and whenever the subject of politics was mentioned he adroitly turned the conversation into other channels.

The first delegation was composed of railroad men and informed Mr. Harrison that they had called to express the sentiment that the railroad men felt toward him as well as the hope that he would find it convenient in the near future to address them. He replied that his time is so fully occupied that such a thing would be impossible and that he would be glad to do so at some time in the future.

Soon after the railroad men left, Representative Landis of the Ninth District and another party called. They were received in the library, but did not reach the point of asking the general to speak, as he almost immediately was taking his time almost wholly to the exclusion of social intercourse with friends and neighbors. He said the general believes that the Republican managers inspire the frequent requests made upon him for speeches and that he is becoming nettled over them.

A GUARD ON THE TRANSPORT.

Troops for the Philippines to Be Prevented From Deserting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The recruits at Presidio have been organized into battalions of three companies and will be sent to Manila tomorrow on the transport Sherman, under command of Capt. Daniel L. Anglin, of the Twelfth Infantry.

The commanding officer at the Presidio has been directed to turn over twenty-five stands of arms to the commanding officer of recruits with instructions to arm and equip twenty-five men of his command for guard duty on the transport during the voyage.

This very unusual order to send troops out to Manila under special guard during the voyage is attributed to the numerous desertions which have recently taken place while en route.

William L. Wilson's Successor.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 30.—The executive committee of the board of trustees of the Washington and Lee University have appointed until the meeting of the trustees next spring Prof. H. St. George Tucker, dean of the law faculty, as acting president of the university and chairman of the faculty.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delighted trips daily at 8:20 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see page 7.

New North Carolina Flooring, \$1.25 per 100 ft. common, but all one width. F. Libbey & Co.

LAST WORD IN NEW YORK

Mr. Bryan Concludes His Tour and Leaves for Toledo.

A Wet Day Reduces the Size of the Crowds, Although Thousands of Enthusiastic People Hear the Candidate—A Remarkable Reception at Port Jervis, Where the Voters Stay All Night to Hear the Nebraska—The Trip Full of Unusual Incidents—An Ovation to Young Wyvett at His Home Town—Roosevelt Comes in for a Little Attention—A Republican Scheme Foiled.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 30.—William J. Bryan has delivered his last speech to the electors of the State of New York for the present campaign. He pushed across the State line tonight en route to Toledo after a wet day along the southern tier of counties. The next time he appears in the State it will be either as President or a twice defeated candidate for that high office.

The crowds at all points touched today were large and enthusiastic. Democratic committeemen boarded the train time and time again along the route and told Mr. Bryan of large numbers of persons who had deserted from the Republican to the Democratic party. They predicted a large reduction in the Republican plurality in neighboring counties. While the number of auditors somewhat lessened, the weather was responsible for it, as there was a heavy storm all day. Mr. Bryan felt the effects, especially toward the close of the day, when the rain turned into a down-pour.

Mr. Bryan jumped into his day's work in the middle of the night. His train, which left over the Erie Road from Jersey City shortly after midnight, was due to pass through Port Jervis at 2:50 a. m. This town, of course, owing to the necessities of the hierarchy, was not down for a stop, but the Democrats of Port Jervis were anxious for a demonstration any way and so prepared a little surprise party.

A telegram was sent to Lem Wager, the sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic State Committee, who is running the Bryan train, telling him there would be a crowd at the depot to greet the candidate. Mr. Bryan was awakened a few minutes before the train reached Port Jervis and he was ready on the platform when the station was reached.

There was a very large crowd on hand, and the enthusiasm was at its height. It was something to marvel at, and it enthralled Mr. Bryan. They whooped and cheered with the most generous unscrupulousness. One man carried a banner on which were painted these words: "We won't go home until morning."

Mr. Bryan made a five-minute speech while the crowd tried to swarm over the rear platform rail. Wager stood by and industriously pounded their knuckles and succeeded in protecting the candidate from the assault of his friends.

Mr. Bryan said in part: "I worked for seventeen hours yesterday and spoke thirty times, and I thought you would let me sleep a little and let me work again today, but I see that you would rather have me speak to you and die than to live and work for you afterwards. (Applause.)"

"Now, it is not necessary to speak to people who will stay up all night. You can only be actuated by one of two motives. Either you are already with me and do not need my speaking or you have a great curiosity. If you have curiosity enough to come out at this time, you ought to be curious enough to vote for me and see what I would do afterward. (Applause.)"

"We believe we are right and that our principles will command themselves to a large majority of the people when they understand the issues. I can express to you in a word the difference between the Republican party and the Democratic party at this time.

"The Republican party wants the trusts to grow, we want the trusts to go. (Many voices, "Good.")

"The Republican party wants the army to grow, we want the large army to go. The Republican party wants imperialism to grow, we want imperialism to go." (Cheers and applause.)

The first scheduled stop of the day was at Hornellsville, where the train arrived at 9:30 a. m. It was raining, and the air was raw, so that the crowd was not as large as was expected. Many laboring men were in the audience. Mr. Bryan spoke for thirty minutes, from his car. He denounced trusts, which, he said, had raised the price of everything that the workingman buys, who, however, does not receive a corresponding increase in wages. He advocated the creation of a department of labor, and said that he favored a general eight-hour working day. Continuing, he said:

"If we behave ourselves there will be no necessity for a large army abroad if we do not attempt to steal land.

"We should be the protector of the weaker nations instead of seeking to conquer them."

Mr. Bryan, in referring to the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had given an order for cars, the same to be canceled in event of his election, said:

"This threat is a confession that the Republicans cannot win without intimidation. I trust we may some day have laws that will provide a penitentiary cell for the man who attempts to use his power as president of a corporation to disarrange or coerce the laboring men who work for the corporations. If the employer is entitled to the votes of all who are employed by him the law should allow him to control the votes of his employees. If not entitled to this right the law should restrain him from using his position to terrify those who work under him."

Stops were made at Addison, Almond, Alfred, and Andover five minutes in length, and though the rain kept up the gatherings were large and enthusiastic.

At Andover Mr. Bryan was obliged to speak in competition with a steamboat jutting from underneath the rear platform. The engineer turned on the steam on arriving and a perfect cloud of it enveloped the orator during his remarks.

At Wellsboro, the home of M. W. Wyvett, the President of the Cornell University, who has been the guest of Mr.

A SCENE AT ELSINORE.

Four Bandits Attempt to Rob a Coke Company Paymaster.

The Official Fatally Shot by the Highwaymen—Colored Driver Kills One of the Robbers and Escapes With \$12,000 in Cash—Posse Slays Two More and Arrests the Other.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 30.—Swift punishment was meted out today to three out of four bandits who murdered and tried to rob Harry C. Hosler, paymaster of the Southwest Connelville Coke Company, at Alverton, ten miles north of here. Hosler had with him \$12,000 in cash, the semi-monthly pay of the employees of the Alverton and Tarr Works.

One of the robbers was killed by Hosler's negro driver and guard, Harry Burgess. Two others were shot down by a posse of two hundred coke workers who started after them within five minutes after the news of the attempt was made known. The fourth, the only one of the four who did not show fight when he was surrounded, was in the company store at Alverton until a late hour tonight and a thousand furious coke workers and miners were clamoring for his life. Late tonight he was taken to Greensburg for safety.

The four highwaymen were Basil Nickolow, who was captured and taken to Greensburg; Sava Jovanov, who was shot by Burgess; Ivan Petnow, who was killed near the thicket, where he took refuge; and Michael Theoborow, who was killed under a bridge after he escaped from the thicket. All four were Russian Poles. Petnow was killed by Lieut. J. V. Thompson, a veteran of the Civil war, who was an officer in Company E, Tenth Regiment, in the Philippines. The highwaymen came to this country last April.

Paymaster Hosler, as was his custom every two weeks, started this morning from the First National Bank at Mount Pleasant with more than \$25,000, the pay of the coke drawers and miners of the four plants of the Southwest Connelville Coke Company. Harry Burgess, a negro who is a crack shot, accompanied him. Hosler spent the afternoon in delivering the pay envelopes at Morewood and Alice. From the latter place he returned to Mount Pleasant, where he dined with his wife.

The money for the Alverton and Tarr Works he had left at Morewood in the company's office. He was carried in an iron chest. Leaving home about noon, Hosler and Burgess drove to Morewood, where they got the chest. Alverton is three miles from Morewood. The paymaster had proceeded two and a half miles when he was startled by a series of shouts from the wayside. Almost simultaneously four men rushed into the road, one of them grabbing the horse's bridle rein. The bullet struck him in the back of the head and he fell. Hosler and Burgess did not regain the reins until the horse had dashed ahead several rods.

All the time he kept pumping his Winchester and was carrying a .38 Smith & Wesson. The robber dropped in his tracks. Burgess did not regain the reins until the horse had dashed ahead several rods. All the time he kept pumping his Winchester and was carrying a .38 Smith & Wesson. The robber dropped in his tracks. Burgess did not regain the reins until the horse had dashed ahead several rods.

Seeing that his horse was likely to upset the buggy, Burgess turned and grabbed the reins from the robber's hand and it at breakneck speed into Alverton. The three highwaymen ran across the hill and small wooded tract of land known as Strohm's thicket, where they had their headquarters.

Burgess drove to the office of Dr. L. T. Gilbert, where Hosler was taken from the buggy and placed on a lounge in the rear office. Dr. A. S. Herrick was called in and the two physicians made an examination. Hosler died almost immediately after he was shot. The bullet struck him in the left breast, passing through the lung and shattering the spine.

The volleys from the revolvers of the robbers and Burgess' Winchester were heard in Alverton, and when the negro drove into the little coke hamlet with Hosler hanging limply over his shoulder, the news was quickly told and in a short time there were two hundred men searching for the murderers in the ravine. One was soon cornered. He saw the spirit of the mob and resolved to fight his way through.

The robber had scarcely showed his form from the thicket, brandishing a knife in one hand and firing rapidly with a revolver in the other, when he was pierced by a dozen bullets from the posse. A rush from the posse toward the falling highwayman was checked by a volley from one of the robbers. One of the trio had made a run and sped away from the unprotected side of the thicket. This was not discovered until the third and last of the bandits began to plead for mercy.

He did not show his body, but in broken English shouted that he would give up. The hue and cry was raised that the other was escaping and now he fled. The posse rushed in the direction he had gone over a small hill down into the ravine. The stragglers from the first posse took the only member of the band from the thicket and when he had laid down his revolver and knife, and hurried him over to Alverton.

Meanwhile the posse now rapidly increasing, was searching every nook and corner of the ravine for the one robber who escaped. At one end of the ravine the public road crosses and on this crossing the planks are laid. The desperado had quipped his body through any facing the attack. As one of the posse stopped down to peer beneath he was greeted by a blinding flash and a loud report of a check. In an instant men were fighting for a chance to get a shot at him. He fought back. Men pointed their revolvers over the edge of the precipitous ravine and others, thinking this too slow and anxious to get a hand in the revenge, ripped off one of the planks. There was no life in the falling body when it was dragged forth. No letters were found in the pockets; nothing, in fact, except several circulars in Polish, which proved to be of an anarchistic character. On the road near where the attack was made on the paymaster a handkerchief was found in which a quantity of dynamite was wrapped up in the form of a blast with a fuse and percussion cap.

The four highwaymen came to this country last April, one of them having a passport concealed in the lining of a striped, which was found when he was arrested. They bought the dynamite at a store in Connelville two days ago.

Lumber Buyers, call and see new flooring, \$1.25 per 100 ft. all one width. F. Libbey & Co.

Lumber has dropped terribly; Flooring, \$1.25; common, but one width. Frank Libbey & Co.

100 square feet of Flooring at \$1.25 new; common, but one width, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

Business, Shortland, Typewriter—\$25 a year.

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PLAN FOR AN ARMISTICE

Ministers Discuss Suspension of Hostilities at Peking.

Belief That Peace Negotiations Would Be Furthered—To Be Inoperative in Case of Boxer Activity—Pushing the Indemnity Claims for the Death of Native Converts.

PEKING, Oct. 30.—(Via Taku and Shanghai, Oct. 29.)—The Ministers have had a discussion as to the advisability of the allied Governments issuing an armistice and suspending military operations pending the negotiations. Some of them do not favor such a plan, basing their objection on the ground that the country is not subdued and that risings are likely if operations are suspended.

Those who favor an armistice declare that expeditions like that to Paoing-fu are not consistent with a desire for peace, and that they will prevent the return of the imperial party to Peking, while an armistice would probably result in the return of the party to the capital. Furthermore, the armistice could be so arranged that it would be inoperative in the case of actual Boxer uprisings or outrages anywhere.

One question that involves serious discussion is the payment of indemnity to native Christians who have suffered through the Boxer movement. There are strong partisans on each side of the question. Those who favor the payment of an indemnity assert that the Christians were killed and their property destroyed by the Boxers, charged they were foreigners as they had embraced a foreign religion, and that they, therefore, deserved special punishment.

The payment of an indemnity is, therefore, necessary for the future protection of converts. It is admitted that the converts are Chinese subjects, and as such the Government has the right to do as it pleases with them, but since the Chinese Government, under the treaties with the United States, France, and Great Britain, agreed that converts should not be molested, treaty powers now have the right to force the payment of an indemnity for the violation of the conventions. It is held that if this is not done there will be a repetition of the outrages.

The British missionaries manifest a stronger desire to obtain indemnity for the native converts than they do for themselves. They have refused to accept personal indemnities. Some of the American missionaries are taking matters into their own hands, while the troops are here. They are returning to their posts and demanding that the local officials reimburse them for their losses, and they are meeting with much success in pushing their demands.

If it is decided to force the payment of indemnity to native converts the question will assume tremendous proportions. It is conservatively estimated that 10,000 converts have been killed and that 100,000 have suffered personal injury or damage to their property. The Ministers are consulting with their Governments on the matter.

The Chinese assertion that they would not dare to punish members of the imperial family with death is not borne out by the facts. A precedent for such punishment was established in 1850, when two princes were compelled to commit suicide for offenses similar to those which brought about the present situation.

All the Ministers concur in demanding the punishment of General Tung Fu Hsiang. This demand the Chinese Government will find the hardest to comply with, owing to the fact that Tung Fu Hsiang commands the imperial troops who are with the Dowager Empress. Furthermore, he is in his native province. He must be

deposed from his command and separated from his troops before it will be possible to punish him.

It is now believed that the suicide of Yu Hsiang, Governor of the province of Shanxi, was ordered by the Dowager Empress.

There is considerable worry here over the revolution in the province of Kwang Tung. Only meagre details of the rising have reached here. Kwang Yu Wei and Dr. Sun Yat Sen are the leaders of the rebellion. Kang Yu Wei was responsible for the Emperor's reform edicts, which led to the coup d'etat of the Boxer Empire, who deposed the Emperor and assumed control of the Government herself. If the imperial troops in the south with their arms and ammunition joined the rebels, which is feared, the situation will be serious, paralleling that of 1860, during the peace negotiations in Peking, when a revolution swept the southern provinces and was not checked until foreign troops aided in its suppression.

FRENCH NOTE CONSIDERED.

The Foreign Ministers Hold Another Session at Peking.

PEKING, Oct. 29.—(Via Taku and Shanghai, Oct. 29.)—At their meeting the Ministers at Peking discussed generally the terms of the French note, particularly those portions of it referring to the prohibition of the importation of arms and the punishment of the royal princes who aided and abetted the Boxer movement. No definite conclusion was reached, and the meeting adjourned until November 1.

The differences between the Ministers are not serious, and they hope to complete their work in six or seven meetings more. They will meet the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

The Ministers are anxious for the return of the court to Peking. They say there is no semblance of a Government here now to deal with, and while they have no doubt that Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have authority to negotiate with them, they are desirous of the return of the Government to the capital to assert its authority and to ensure the carrying out of the agreements made by its representatives.

It is contended that the court is now in the hands of bandits, and that it must return to Peking and the Government re-established in order to prove that the lawless element no longer controls it. The Chinese evidently recognize the justice of this contention. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have been notified that an imperial edict, dated October 24, has been issued stating that the royal party hopes to remain at Singan-fu for a short time only. The Viceroy has been urged to re-establish peace at the earliest possible moment, and it is promised that the court will return to the capital as soon as the peace negotiations actually commence.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have officially notified Minister Conger that the southern Viceroy will not be removed. They advised that these officials had the confidence of the throne and that they would be given more power than they have at present instead of having their power curtailed.

The Americans have discovered that Boxer circulars are being printed in the section of the city under the control of the Germans and that they are being distributed in the city.

TO BE TRIED AT PEKING.

Paoing-fu Officials Charged With Complicity in Outrages.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Peking, dated October 19, says that other high Paoing-fu officials, besides the acting governor have arrived in the capital for trial by the international commission for complicity in the murder of missionaries. The dispatch further says that Ministers have decided that the culpability to be paid by China shall include compensation for losses sustained by Chinese through their being employed by foreigners.

Li Hung Chang has officially announced the compulsory suicide of Yu Hsiang, but the Ministers are skeptical as to the truth of the announcement.

Bishop Xavier En Route to Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Bishop Xavier, the head of the French missions in North China, and Vicar Apostolic of Peking, has left Peking for Shanghai. He will go from there to Rome to see the Pope and will then return to France.

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